Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions in October, 1981. Salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 on 15-7-1982.

Government is also actively considering enactment of a special legislation for establishing a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board or Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. The proposed Board would have powers to consider and suggest suitable measures for rehabilitation of sick industrial units as well as for winding up of non-viable units after considering various aspects of sickness in individual units and alternative possibilities for revival and rehabilitation of sick units.

साफ्ट ड्रिंक कम्पनियां

1702. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या उद्योग और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नारियल विकास बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने 30 जुलाई, 1983 को यह कहा था कि नारियल के पानी पर आधारित एक साफ्ट ड्रिंक संयंत्र 25 लाख रुपये की लागत से स्थापित किया जायेगा, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कौन-कौन सी साफ्ट ड्रिंक कम्पनियां है, उनमें कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ साफ्ट ड्रिंक कम्पनियां अपने उत्पादों में कोकेन और अन्य मादक पदार्थ मिला रही हैं; और

(घ) डबल कोला के रूप में बनाये जा रहे डबल सेवन-77 के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति क्या है ?

उद्योग और कम्पनी कार्य और गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सूचना के अनुसार, नारियल विकास बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने कहा है कि नारियल पानी पर आधारित तरल पेय संयंत्र की कुल अनुमानित लागत 25 लाख रु० होगी। किन्तु बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले किसी भी अभिकरण द्वारा इस प्रकार का संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) फल उत्पाद आदेश, 1955 के अन्तर्गत, जिसमें तरल पेयों का उत्पादन भी शामिल है, तरल पेय का उत्पादन करने में कोकेन अथवा किन्हीं अन्य मादक पदार्थों का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

(घ) तरल पेय "77" का डबल कोला के रूप में उत्पादन करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Incorporating provisions of model Code of Conduct in the Representation of the Peoples' Act

1703. SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India has urged upon Government to incorporate in the Representation of the Peoples' Act some of the provisions of the model code of conduct for political parties and their candidates;

(b) if so, what are the items in respect of which the Commission wants legislation to be made;

(c) when the above proposal of Commission were received by Government; and

(d) by when legislative action is likely to be initiated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached indicating the proposals made by the Election Commission.

(c) Similar proposals were included by the Election Commission in the package of proposals sent in September, 1982. The Commission has reiterated these proposals in its letter dated 1-5-1985.

(d) The proposals which form a part of the set of proposals on electoral reforms are under consideration. Government are keen to put through electoral reforms and would do so after consulting political parties. At this stage it would not be feasible to indicate the time frame by which these could be finalised.

Statement

Items of Model Code of Conduct for Political Parties on which Election Commission wants Legislation

(i) (a) Ministers shall not combine their official visit with the electioning work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during electioneering work.

(b) Govt. vehicles, machinery and personnel shall not be used for furtherance of the interest of the party in power.

(ii) Public places such as maidans, etc. shall not be monopolised by ruling party for holding election meetings. Other parties and candidates shall be allowed the use of such places on the same terms and conditions on which they are used by the party in power.

(iii) Rest Houses, dak bungalows or other Government accommodation shall be allowed to be used by other parties or candidates in a fair manner:

(iv) Issue of advertisements at the cost of the public exchequer in news papers and other media during the election period regarding their achievement with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power shall be scrupulously avoided;

(v) Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary fund from the time elections are announced by the Commission; and

(vi) From the time the elections are announced by the Commission, Ministers and other authorities shall not make any promise to the electorate of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities, etc. which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favour of the party in power.

Investment by non-resident Indians in Industries

1704. SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment made so far by the non-resident Indians and approved by Government, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have applied for industrial licences in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Kerala; and

(c) what are the reasons for rejecting such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee in November, 1983 for dealing with applications from non-resident Indians, seeking industrial licence, approval of foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, approvals have been accorded involving non-resident investment of the order of Rs.138 crores.

(b) and (c) 8 applications were received for setting up industries in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Kerala. Out of these, 6 have been approved, one is pending and the remaining applications have been rejected on the grounds, namely, that sufficient capacity has already been approved/established; non-availability of raw materials; scheme not well formulated; total investment being low, etc.